* Rise in water level in a dug well in old town, Tandur, Tandur Mandal.

* Surface discharges in Mukundapur and Devanur villages, Yalal mandal.

Sudden oozing of water has been a localized phenomenon possibly caused by improved connectivity of fractures/fissures/weathered zone in hard rock terrain leading to enhanced recharge from nearby sources.

(c) The quality of water in the surface oozing at Mukundapur and Devanur and ground water quality at Tandur/Dharur villages is potable and fit for irrigation.

Management of irrigation and drinking water

2929. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are working on a better management of irrigation and drinking water; and

(b) if so, the modalities worked out in this regard and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Water being a State subject, water resources projects including schemes on irrigation and drinking water are planned, implemented, funded and managed by the respective State Governments as per their priorities. However, the issue related to management are duly addressed in the National Water Policy. Relevant paras are as under:—

9.1 Irrigation planning either in an individual project or in a basin as a whole should take into account the irrigability of land, cost-effective irrigation options possible from all available sources of water and appropriate irrigation techniques for optimizing water use efficiency. Irrigation intensity should be such as to extend the benefits of irrigation to as large a number of farm families as possible, keeping in view the need

to maximize production.

9.2 There should be a close integration of water-use and land-use policies.

9.3 Water allocation in an irrigation system should be done with due regard to equity and social justice. Disparities in the availability of water between head-reach and tail-end farms and between large and small farms should be obviated by adoption of a rotational water distribution system and supply of water on a volumetric basis subject to certain ceiling and rational pricing.

9.4 Concerted efforts should be made to ensure that the irrigation potential created is fully utilized. For this purpose, the command area development approach should be adopted in all irrigation projects.

9.5 Irrigation being the largest consumer of fresh water, the aim should be to get optimal productivity per unit of water. Scientific water management, farm practices and sprinkler and drip irrigation should be adopted wherever feasible.

9.6 Reclamation of water logged/saline affected land by scientific and cost-effective methods should form a part of command area development programme.

11. Besides creating additional water resources facilities for various uses, adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing facilities. There is, therefore, a need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed in such a way that they cover at least the operation and maintenance charges of providing the service initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently. These rates should be linked directly to the quality eg off service provided. The subsidy on water rates to the disadvantaged and poorer sections of the society should be well targeted and transparent.

12. Management of the water resources for divers uses should incorporate a participatory approach; by involving not only the various governmental agencies but also the users and other stakeholders, in an effective and decisive manner, in various aspects of planning, design, development and management of the water resourses schemes. Necessary

legal and institutional changes should be made at various levels for the purpose, duly ensuring appropriate role for women. Water Users' Associations and the local bodies such as municipalities and gram panchayats should particularly be involved in the operation, maintenance and management of water infrastructures/facilities at appropriate levels progressively, with a view to eventually transfer the management of such facilities to the user groups/local bodies. The Government of India encourages improvements in water management practices. The schemes on "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM) and "National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" also address these issues.

Funding of major irrigation projects

2930. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry and the Planning Commission have requested Government to fund some of the selected major irrigation projects in the country to ensure speedy completion;

(b) the details of major irrigation projects in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the details of major irrigation projects pending over the last 10 years in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources has requested the Planning Commission for funding of a few important irrigation projects as national projects with full financial assistance from the Central Government for their completion within the envisaged time frame.

(b) The State-wise details of major irrigation projects are given in the Statement-I. (*See* below).